Vol. 41, pp. 169-170

October 15, 1928

11/1 1

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A SECOND SPECIES OF DEIROPTYX FROM CUBA.

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Out of a collection of nearly a hundred reptiles and amphibians made on the island of Cuba by Dr. Paul Bartsch while travelling on the Walter Rathbone Bacon Scholarship Fund, a second species of *Deiroptyx* has turned up. It lives on rocks at the mouth of limestone caves and presents many features which distinguish it readily from *Deiroptyx vermiculata*, the only other known species of the genus.

Deiroptyx bartschi, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Tail cylindrical; one row of scales between the supraorbital semicircles; four large scales in the supraocular disk.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 75805 (collector's number 80), an adult male from Baños San Vicente, Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, collected on June 25, 1928, by Dr. Paul Bartsch.

Description of the type.-Head rather large, somewhat less than twice as long as broad, slightly longer than the tibia; forehead distinctly concave medially, this median channel connecting with the occipital depression; top of head covered with flat, medium-sized scales which give place to some very small ones just behind the nostrils; frontal ridges fairly well developed; supraorbital semicircles composed of five scales, the second from anterior end very large, separated by one row of small flat scales: occipital scale in a depression, small, scarcely one-sixth as large as ear-opening, separated from the last scale of the supraorbital semicircle by about three flat, polygonal scales; supraocular disks well defined, composed of four large scales and a few smaller ones, separated from the superciliaries by three rows of scales and from the semicircles by two rows; canthus rostralis not especially prominent, composed of a single row of seven scales, decreasing in size from eye to below the nostril; a superciliary ridge of three scales, the second quite long, the last very minute; seven loreal rows; suboculars eight, fairly well developed, the last five in contact with the labials; nine or ten supralabials, the seventh under the center of the eye; temporals small, round and flat, uniform in size, excepting on the supratemporal

41-PROC. BIOL. SOC. WASH., VOL. 41, 1928.

(169)

line where they become enlarged; dorsal scales almost granular, slightly larger than laterals, the two middorsal rows largest; ventrals smooth, very small posteriorly, becoming larger on the breast, squarish on the median area, in regular rows, very slightly imbricate; a heavy transverse gular fold; scales of anterior aspect of fore and hind limbs slightly enlarged, smooth, faintly imbricate; body not elongate, neither depressed nor compressed; no dorsal fold; a weak nuchal fold; limbs well developed; the hind legs very long, reaching to the nostril when adpressed; about 46 lamellae on the fourth toe (28 of these under phalanges II and III); tail very long, round, with verticils feebly indicated at about eleven-scale intervals; no enlarged post-anals.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to posterior edge of tympanum, 23 mm.; width of head, 13 mm.; snout to vent, 69 mm.; tail, 175 mm.; tibia, 21 mm.

Color (in alcohol).—Head and body sage-green above, becoming olivegreen on the sides and on the tail; sides with heavy, wavy sulphur-yellow vertical bars, edged with dark, almost fading out on the middle of the back, continuing on top of the tail, however, as pea-green cross-bands. Lips pale, the sutures of upper and lower labials sulphur-yellow; a ring of dirty yellow around the ear; in front of the ear a large squarish indigoblue spot, with a suffusion of this color on the posterior part of the eyelid and also in front of the shoulder; limbs light olive, the fore-arm faintly banded with yellow; entire ventral surface straw yellow, a deeper tone of this on the edge of the gular fold.

Paratypes.—There are nine other paratypes (Nos. 75797-75804 and 75806) from Baños San Vicente; fifteen specimens (Nos. 51820 and 51825-38) from Vinales collected on May 30, 1914, by J. B. Henderson and Paul Bartsch; and two from Luis Lazo taken in 1916 by the same collectors.